

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 555, Vol. XI.]

CROMWELL, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

TOBACCOES.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offey's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Gin: J DKZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julian's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluce forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanized and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanized iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, etc
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crèmeans, Scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers
Cocoa and felt mattings
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertight, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boot
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.

N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS' CHEAP GROCERY QUOTATIONS.

New Season Tea, (Boxes of 12lb), 2s

Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d

Muscates, 1s 2d per lb

Jordan Almonds, 2s 3d per lb

Elemes, 7s 6d per lb

Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb

Two-crown Soap, 12s per box

Three-crown Soap, 14s per box

Dates, 10d per lb

Condensed milk, 1s

Kerosene (Noonday), 12s per tin.

Fresh Herrings, 8d per tin.

Lobsters, 11d per tin

Salmon, 11d per tin

Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d

Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d

Oysters, 8d per tin

Tainsh's Jams, 11d per tin

Figs, 1s per box

Preserved Fruits, 2s.

Pickles, 1s per bottle

Candles 11d per lb

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Elastic Sides, Lace-ups and Watertight, Colonial Made, 14s 6d.

A large stock of Ladies' and Children's Kid Boots (Copper Toes), 4s 6d.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK

OF ANY UP-COUNTRY STORE IN

**DRAPERY, BOOTS, IRONMONGERY, CROCKERY
WINES and SPIRITS.**

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND BUILDING MATERIALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR

Robertson & Hallenstein's Celebrated Silk-dressed Wakatip Flour.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF BRAN, POLLARD, AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS ON HAND

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

W. TALBOYS'

REDUCED PRICE LIST OF

WINTER DRAPERY, CLOTHING &c

Winceys, 10d and 1s

Satin Cloths, new shades, 1s 6d

French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s

All Wool Plaids, 2s 11d

Fancy Dress, 10s 6d, 12s 6d and 15s

Black Silks, 60s; Colored, 50s (the Dress)

Black and Colored Lustres, 11d and 1s 3d

Costume Cloths, 11d, 1s 3d and 1s 6d

Horrocks' Calico, 5s 9d per doz

Unbleached Calico, 5s 9d per doz

Real Welsh Flannel, 1s 3d and 1s 6d

Colored Flannels in Twill and Plain

White Blankets, 13s 6d per pair

Colored Blankets, 14s—large stock

Sheeting, 72in, 1s 6d

Turkish Towels, 12s per doz

Tweeds, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d

Carpets and Mattings, from 1s 4d

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Colonial and English Tweeds and makes

Men's Suits, 37s 6d, 40s and 45s; Pagets, 50s

Trowsers and Vests, 17s 6d, 22s 6d and 25s

Trowsers, Tweed, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, and 15s

White and Colored Moles, three crown, 9s

Coats, splendid stock new goods, from 17s 6d

Beaver Jackets, 16s 6d

Knit Drawers, 5s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

Serge Drawers, 7s 6d; Cotton, 3s

Shirts, job lot, at 4s 6d; Crimean, 5s to 10s

Flannels, large sizes, 5s 6d, 6s 6d and 7s 6d

Boys' Knicker Suits, 10s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d

Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, and 32s 6d

Men's White Embroidered Shirts

Gent's Scarfs in great variety

Large stock Felt Hats, 4s, 5s and 6s 6d

Bed Rugs, large size, 12s 6d

A Large and Varied Stock of New Goods in Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Gloves, Scarfs, Lace Sets, Hosiery,

Ribbons and Trimmings.

Cromwell



N O T I C E

The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of June, July, August and September, 1880, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:

CYCLE — Every Thursday, excepting the Teviot Court week.

CROMWELL — Every Friday.

ALEXANDRA — Monday, June 14 and 28

July 12 and 26

August 9 and 23

September 6 and 20

[The District Court Office at Alexandra will be open on the above dates for the transaction of business. For the transaction of ordinary business this office will be open every Monday.]

OPHIR — Tuesday, June 29

July 27

August 24

September 21

[This office will be open for the transaction of ordinary business the Tuesday preceding each Court day.]

ROXBURGH — Tuesday, July 20

August 17

September 14

JACKSON KEDDELL,
Warden and R.M.

M R SPENCE H. TURTON
Has commenced Practice as a
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER
IN CROMWELL.

Mr TURTON is prepared to visit Alexandra, Blanks, and other places, when professionally required.

OFFICE:

TWO DOORS BELOW GOODGER'S HOTEL.

F R U I T T R E E S !
FOREST TREES!!
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS !!!

Now is the time to plant. Send your orders to the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE, if you desire Trees of the best quality and true to name.

K. P R E T S C H.
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.
Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.
Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

E. M U R R E L L,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Has just received, per English Mail, another consignment of **S I L V E R HUNTING LEVER WATCHES** direct from the manufacturer in London. As these Watches are made to his own order, bear his name, and specially made to suit the requirements of this district, he can with confidence recommend them to the public both as regards finish and accuracy of adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be exceeded in the colony.

E.M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every Watch.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRELL,
Watch and Clock Maker,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

N O B E L ' S P A T E N T D Y N A M I T E

DALGETY, NICHOLS AND CO., Agents for the above Dynamite, beg to call the attention of Contractors, Miners and others, to the great strength of Dynamite, compared with other explosives as shown below:

Blasting Gelatine, 100.00, Nobel's patent.

Nitro Glycerine, 93.36

No. 1 Dynamite, 75.11, Nobel's patent

Lithofracteur of the strongest and best make, 65.69.

The price of Nobel's Dynamite, notwithstanding its greater strength and purity, does not exceed even that of Lithofracteur, viz.:—

1 Case 50 lbs, 2s 9d per lb

5 " " 2s 6d "

10 " " 2s 3d "

Delivery to be taken from Magazine.

DALGETY, NICHOLS, AND CO.

Bond-street, Dunedin.

N.B. — Supplies may be obtained from

D. A. JOLLY & CO., Cromwell.

W. JENKINS, Arrowtown.

Miscellaneous.

R. AND A. J. PARK,
R. SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS,
SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Land Office business transacted.

MONEY TO LEND AT CURRENT RATES.

J. O. H. N. S. M. I. T. H.
begs to intimate to the Public that he
HAS OPENED

Those

WELL-KNOWN AND COMMODIOUS STABLES
(Late Starkey and Scally's),
And hopes, by attention and civility, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

HORSES BROKEN IN, &c.

P. B U T E L & C O. ' S
FLOUR MILLS,
NEAR ARROWTOWN,
Supply First-class

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN AND POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed, cannot be excelled in the Colony.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL,
OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

WAKATIPU FLOUR & OATMEAL MILLS, LAKE HAYES.

ROBERT GILMOUR - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the public that, owing to the increased demand for Oatmeal, he has now completed considerable improvements on his oatmeal machinery, and is prepared to supply a first-class article at a most reasonable rate.

R.G.'s Mill being under the management of a Miller of wide experience, the public can depend upon a Constant Supply of Flour of the best quality, and can offer it at as cheap a rate and upon as reasonable terms as any in the district.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

N O T I C E

On and after this date, POISON will be LAID for DOGS and RABBITS on Mount Pisa and Queensberry Runs.

H. F. WILLMOTT,

Manager.

Mount Pisa Station, April 2, 1880.

N O T I C E

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

THE AUSTRALIAN LITHOFRAC-
TEUR AND DYNAMITE CO.
(KREBS' PATENT.)

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.
Having accepted the above Company's Agency or New Zealand, direct the attention of Railway and other Contractors, Miners, and Quarrymen to the enormous advantages derived from the use of these STRONGEST EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED.

For Mining, Quarrying, Blasting in hard or soft rock, and for Submarine Works (Krebs' Patent being the only manufacture insoluble) it is invaluable.

The SUPERIOR STRENGTH of these COLONIAL EXPLOSIVES has been proved by experts to be 15 to 20 per cent. stronger than any imported Dynamite, while the present price renders it cheaper than blasting powder.

Price—1 case, 2s 9d per lb.

5 " 2s 6d "

10 " 2s 3d "

Delivery from magazine payable by purchaser.

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS AND

IRON MERCHANTS,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY,

CROMWELL

G. W. GOODGER . . . Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND

General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to QUARTZVILLE;

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

MELMORE STREET.

ROBERT WISHART,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, MACHINIST,

&c.

Every description of work in connection with Mining and Farming Tools and Machinery made and repaired on the premises.

Good Workmanship guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has gone to the expense of fitting up a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes 10s.
Draught do. 16s.

N.B.—A large supply of Slesinger's Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

Having removed to the premises recently occupied by R. Wishart (adjoining Bank of New Zealand), begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL,

Adjoining the Bank of New Zealand.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, AND GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND

FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs. Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL

PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE

DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

Insurance Companies

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-

ANCE SOCIETY

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST
LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE

COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Agent, Cromwell.

COBB AND CO.'S
LIVERY STABLES,

LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

HORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & CO.,
Proprietors.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED a REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Lukes),</p

JAS. G. HOTEL, KIRKLEBURN HOTEL,

ROARING MEG.

T. GORMAN Proprietor.

The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.

Whisky, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

JOHN MARS H. BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

VALUE FOR MONEY.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL

HOTEL

J. M'CORMICK Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE, DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

For The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn,) begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

CRITERION HOTEL, ALEXANDRA.

HENRY TOHILL, Proprietor.

H. TOHILL begs to inform the Travelling Public that this Hotel possesses every convenience, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers and the Public generally, to merit their patronage.

PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOMS.

Large and commodious Billiard Room and Alcock's Prize Table.

THE BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER ONLY KEPT.

The Culinary Department Specially attended to. GOOD STABLING.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL, SUNDERLAND STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation; and J. C. begs to inform the Travelling Public that, to suit the times, he has determined on reducing the charges, which, from date, will be as follows:

Stabling, per night	... 6s
Single Feed	... 2s
Meals and Bed, each	... 2s
Board and Lodging, per week	30s
Board only	... 20s

The Stables attached to the Hotel comprise, besides Stalls, Eight Loose Boxes. An efficient Groom always in attendance, and only the best of Provender kept.

Cobb and Co.'s. coaches arrive and depart from this Hotel.

THE BEST BRANDS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.

N.B.—A Private Cottage for Families, containing all the comforts of a home.

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

Hotel

BALLARAT HOTEL, ARROWTOWN.

Mrs G. B. BOND, Proprietress.

The above Hotel is replete with every convenience and comfort, rendering it eminently suitable for the travelling public, while permanent boarders will find all the comforts of a home.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING

Efficiently managed.

Prize Billiard Table, with all accessories and careful attendance.

Cromwell

E. M'CAFFREY, PRACTICAL STONWORKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, QUEENSTOWN.

Monuments, Headstones, Memorial Crosses and Tablets cut to any design.

Stone for Building and Coping supplied according to agreement.

Pillars, suitable for any kind of large building, from 1ft to 20ft lengths, any thickness.

The above can be highly polished.

E. M'CAFFREY would beg to call particular attention to the stone, as the most eminent geologists at the Sydney Exhibition have pronounced the same to be imperishable, having a fine grain and capable of sustaining the finest ornamental work, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. It is of a bright yellow color, which shows its brilliant nature.

Before building send for a sample of his stone, which will be forwarded per return of post.

Address:

E. M'CAFFREY, QUEENSTOWN.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY.

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.



R. AND W. OLDS FAMILY BUTCHERS, MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

THOMAS FOOTE, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

BEATTY

A 13 Stop Organ

ONLY \$97

15 DAYS TEST TRIAL

2000 PIPES

800 REEDS

6 OCTAVES

4 PEDALS

3 SETS OF REEDS

6 OCTAVES

4

Vincent County Gazette.

NOTICE.

POISONED WHEAT will be laid on the Dunstan and Cromwell Commonages on and after this date for Rabbits.

GEORGE CLARK,

County Clerk.

Vincent County Offices,

Clyde, June 26th, 1880.

TENDERS will be received at the County Offices, Clyde, up till Noon of TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1880, for the undermentioned Work:

CONTRACT No. 78.—CONSTRUCTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the River Clutha near the Luggate Creek.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the County Offices, Clyde, and at the Public Works Offices, Dunedin.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, and marked outside "Tender for Contract No. 78."

Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

L. D. MACGEORGE,

County Engineer.

County Offices,

Clyde, June 14th, 1880.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL

NOTICE

POISONED WHEAT will be laid round the Town Belt and Banks of the Rivers for the purpose of destroying Rabbits.

JAS. MARSHALL,

Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL

Extraordinary Vacancy for One Councillor for Bridge Ward.

NOMINATIONS for the office of COUNCILLOR for Bridge Ward will be received at the Council Chambers, Cromwell, at noon, on THURSDAY, 8th July, 1880.

Dated at Cromwell this 28th day of June, 1880.

JAS. MARSHALL,

Returning Officer for Bridge Ward.

BANNOCKBURN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.

The FIRST MEETING of the above will be held in the Carrick Range Hotel Assembly Room on WEDNESDAY Evening, 30th inst. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

Those desirous of joining can do so on application to the undersigned.

CHAS. GREEN,
Secretary pro tem.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEST QUALITY IN DISTRICT.

EDWARD M'NULTY, JUNR.,

Having opened the Coal-pit known as M'Laughlin's, and placed same in thorough working order, is prepared to sell this Superior Coal—which burns brightly in stove or grate—at the following prices:

At Pit's mouth ... 12s per Ton.

Delivered in Cromwell ... 20s per Ton.

Delivered at Bannockburn 20s per Ton,

16 Bags to the Ton!

EDWARD M'NULTY,

Proprietor.

GLOBE HOTEL,
CROMWELL

(Junction of Melmore and Erris-streets).

D. MURLEY PROPRIETOR.

D. Murley has pleasure in intimating to his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up the Globe Hotel with every convenience and comfort, without regard to expense; and can confidently assure those who favor the house with their patronage that no effort will be spared to meet their wants.

Travellers will find the Globe a most comfortable home, with ample accommodation.

The Stabling is commodious, and the greatest care and attention will be bestowed on travellers' horses.

The Proprietor intends to make a speciality of his stock of Wines, Spirits and Beers—none but the best brands of which will be kept on the premises.

THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ACT, 1879.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SENDING IN STATEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for sending in the Statements of Property required by the above Act, as fixed for the 30th day of June, 1880, has now been extended to the 2nd day of AUGUST, 1880.

JOHN SPERREY,
Commissioner Property Tax Department.
Wellington, 25th June, 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ZEALAND.

COURT-HOUSE AT ARROWTOWN.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 8th June, 1880.

WRITTEN TENDERS for the above will be received at this office up till NOON on TUESDAY, 6th July, 1880.

Drawings, specifications and general conditions may be seen at this office; the Town Clerk's office, Lawrence; and the offices of the Police Sergeants, at Arrowtown, Queenstown, and Cromwell.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

E. R. USSHER,
Resident Engineer.

IN THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH (TRUSTEE) V.
ALEXANDER ALLEN.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that by virtue of a Distress Warrant in the above suit to me directed I shall SELL by Public Auction, at 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1880, on the ground, Nevis Flat,

All Right, Title, and Interest of the above Defendant in and to the following Property, viz.,

One-fifth Share in a Mining Claim known as Eddies and Party, situate on the Nevis, near Township, together with all his interest in Head Race, Tail Race, and Mining Tools in connection with said Share.

Unless the amount of this warrant, with costs thereon, be sooner satisfied.

TERMS CASH.

WILLIAM ROONEY,
Bailiff to Resident Magistrate's Court.
Cromwell, 28th June, 1880.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
UNHEARD-OF NOVELTIES!!

In aid of the

PEMBROKE ATHENAEUM BUILDING FUND.

AT PEMBROKE

On

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH JULY.

THE CROMWELL

COLORED MINSTRELS

Will give an Entertainment, at which will be introduced for the first time New Songs, Choruses and Conundrums; likewise some most Striking Scenic Effects.

In conjunction with the Ethiopian Entertainment,

A GRAND BALL!

will be given—Dancing to commence half-past 10 p.m. sharp.

ROBT. M'DOUGALL,

Secretary Atheneum Committee.

NOTICE.

In the Bankrupt Estate of ELIZABETH REID as Executrix of the late William G. Smith, of Bendigo.

ALL PROOFS of DEBT must be sent in to me on or before the 6th day of July.

JAS. MARSHALL, Creditor's Trustee.

CROMWELL QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.

The above will be held every Thursday Evening.

Dancing commences at 8.30 sharp.

Admission to Non-Members—5s for each gathering.

Gentlemen are requested to wear gloves.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Library Room on THURSDAY, 1st of July, at 7 p.m. Business of importance.

By order of Committee.

CHARLES KOCH,
Hon. Secretary.A.O.F.
COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, No. 4929.

A SUMMONED MEETING of the above Court will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd of July, in the Schoolhouse, Bannockburn.

Business: Quarterly Night—Election of Officers.

By law 96 will be strictly enforced.

By order

CHARLES KOCH,
Secretary.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB

The Annual GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club is appointed to be held at the White Hart Hotel, on MONDAY, the 12th day of July next, at 8 p.m.

Business: The Election of Officers and other matters of importance.

GEO. JENOUR,
Secretary.

Cromwell, 28th June, 1880.

THURSDAY 1ST JULY.

At 2 p.m.

At Angel's Hotel, Bannockburn.

MINING INTERESTS.

HOUSE AND EFFECTS.

In the Bankrupt Estate of Samuel Graham.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH will Sell by public auction at Angel's Hotel, Bannockburn, at 2 p.m. sharp,

The several Interests in Mining Claims held by the Debtor; also, His House and Effects.

TERMS CASH.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY.

At 1 p.m.

At the Teacher's Residence, Cromwell.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH will sell by auction (on account of Mr Mahony), at the Teacher's residence, Cromwell, at 1 p.m., on above date,

The whole of his very excellent Household Furniture and Effects.

NO RESERVE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Auctioneer.

As Mr M. is leaving the district, the sale will be without reserve, and will offer special inducements to purchasers.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply, D. MURLEY, Globe Hotel, Cromwell.

£1 REWARD.

Straying about, Cromwell, a GREY HORSE (Hack), branded JH on loins. Above Reward will be paid on delivery of same at the Catholic Presbytery, Cromwell.

V. R.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS, HOLDEN AT ARROWTOWN.

In the matter of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876, and of the Debtors and Creditors Amendment Act, 1878; and in the matter of the bankruptcy of ROBERT M'CRAKEN, late of Arrow District, Lake County, New Zealand, Farmer, a Debtor.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Henry John Cope, of Arrowtown, in the Provincial District of Otago, has this day been appointed Creditors' Trustee of the property of the above-named Robert M'Crazen, and further that the said appointment has this day been accepted in writing by the said Henry John Cope.

Dated at Arrowtown this 26th day of June, 1880.

JAMES FLEMING,
Clerk of the District Court, Arrowtown.

V. R.

THE MINES ACT, 1877.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Application for a Gold-Mining Lease.

District of Otago Goldfields,

June 24th, 1880.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

We hereby apply for a Gold-Mining Lease of the Lands hereinabove described, in accordance with the Gold-Mining Leases Regulations of New Zealand, and we agree, upon the approval of this application, to execute a Lease upon the basis therein stated, if the Governor shall think fit to grant the same.

EDWARD TUPKER.

CHARLES WILSON.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Name and Address in full of Applicants: Samuel Williams, John Edwards, Charles Wilson, Edward Tupker—Carrick Range.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business: The Last Chance Co.

Extent of Land applied for: 8 acres.

Minimum Number of Men to be Employed by the Lessees: For the first six months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, 6 men.

Amount of Capital proposed to be Invested: £1,000.

Proposed mode of working the land: Shafts and Tunnels.

Precise locality: Carrick Range, adjoining Last Chance claim.

Term for which Lease is required: 15 years.

Time of commencing operations: Immediately on Lease being granted.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard at the Warden's Office, Cromwell, on Friday, the 24th day of September, 1880.

Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within fourteen clear days, enter such objection at the Warden's Office, Cromwell.

JACKSON KEDDELL,

Warden.

Warden's Office, June 28, 1880.

Our supplement contains an abbreviated report of the recommendations by the Civil Service Commission. The *Daily Times* has been informed that as "regards Mr Conyers' connection with Mr Davidson, it amounts to the lending of a certain sum of money in the business at a fixed rate of interest, without participation in profits. Mr Davidson has supplied us with a list of the work done for the railways at his foundry during the past two years, amounting in all to 72 tons of castings, costing the Government £20 per ton, or a total of £1440. The price was, we learn, fixed by tender. Mr Macandrew was, we are told, aware of the precise nature of the arrangement between Mr Conyers and Mr Davidson, and it is only fair that these statements should go forth in contravention of the personal imputations cast by the Commissioners on the individuals concerned."

BIRTH—At Cromwell, on 22nd instant, the wife of D. A. Jolly, of a Sonjibear, born out young boy had 92 children, all in due time, and now out of 100 children, MARRIAGE.

On the 19th inst., at Knox Church, Dunedin, by the Rev. Dr. M. Stirling, William, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. M. Stirling (D. Davy) Amy, Maud, second daughter of Frederick Jones, of Tumau, and grand-daughter of the late William Chapman, M. P., and of the late John Hayes, Fernhill, Dunedin.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

In common with most of our contemporaries, when the Civil Service Royal Commission was recently engaged in its duties, we were disposed to look upon their labours as of little consequence to the colony, and likely to prove not worth the money they would cost. Since the publication of the Commissioners' report, however, we have formed a different opinion. Not that we deemed there was no room for fault-finding and retrenchment, but that we did not look for such a faithful, outspoken exposure of the evils that have become incorporated with the Civil Service of the colony. The public have been taught by past experience to look upon Royal Commissions in the light of fat sinecures provided for friends of the party in political power, rather than with the object of remedying existing wrongs and proposing amendments for the future. But this one at least of the Commissions granted under the HALL Government appears to have set itself honestly and heroically to the cleansing of the Augean stable of the Civil Service, and its members are deserving the best thanks of the country. We do not doubt that when their report comes to be analysed there will be found some matters in it that have been exaggerated; but there is a ring about the wording of the paper that shows that naught has been set down in malice. Putting aside altogether the manifold instances of incompetency and mismanagement of officials in high positions, and who were drawing large salaries, pointed out by the Commissioners, the fact that one-ninth of the entire population is attached to the Civil Service is surely sufficient to convince the country that we have been outrageously officiated. The thing is a scandal, and the suggested reduction of £150,000 will not by any means satisfy the country now that it knows the hydra-headed monster that has for years been gnawing at its vitals. It has again and again been impressed on the people that the colony had reason to be proud of its Civil Servants, and true it is no doubt that in the ranks are many men of great ability and strict integrity; but what an army of incapables has been sheltered under their wings! Men for whom influence, combined with a good front, has found snug havens of rest with handsome salaries, and the privilege of snubbing to their hearts' content the "lower orders" of humanity—the toilers in the hive who contribute the bulk of the means whereby the Government "pets" are enabled to clothe in purple and fine linen and to fare sumptuously. With such a provident system of government (from a Civil Service point of view) is it to be wondered at that the laboring classes have clamored for State aid rather than exercise the virtues of self-denial and self-reliance and strike out for themselves? Why not they as well as their more refined brethren become hangers-on to the Government apron-string, which leads so gently into the paths of "big pay and little work"? Ability has been no test of merit: the man who knew best "how not to do it" will be found in very many instances to have shoudered out the honest servant who had the misfortune to lack effrontery and friends at court. It is no wonder the colony from one end to the other has been startled by the disclosures regarding the Civil Service, and it is earnestly to be hoped the Government who set the enquiry on foot will not turn back from the work it has undertaken till the whole machinery has had a thorough overhaul and the dead-heads and incapables sent to work for their living like unto other honest men. We confess that to our mind the work of the Civil Service Commissioners, imperfect as it avowedly is, will prove well worth the money expended on the four boards of enquiry instituted by the Government—who in this have given yet further proof that they are the right men in the right place.

A beautifully clear sky on last Tuesday night afforded splendid opportunity for witnessing the lunar eclipse, of which many people took advantage.

It will be seen from notice published in another column that the time for sending in returns under the Property Tax Act has been extended till Monday, the second day of August. It is probable fresh forms will be issued at an early date.

The terrible scenes in the break-up of the villainous Kelly gang as reported in our telegrams, read more like the sensational events of a stage tragedy than possibilities in real life. The murderous scoundrels comprising the gang during their career struck terror into the hearts of every community where they set their faces, and in making their exit from this world seem to have determined on doing so amid a scene of deadly violence such as before has never been witnessed on this side of the globe. The country will breathe freer now that the bloodthirsty wretches are beyond even the power of the hangman.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.—A boat (from our own Correspondents.) without a woman crew arrived here yesterday at 11.30 a.m. The Trisco mail arrived here last night. The second boat's crew reported to be lost at the Heads on Sunday has turned up, all right again.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The report of the Native Commission will be presented this week. It is expected it will contain even more astounding revelations than the Civil Service report or Bryce's statement on Native affairs. Vouchers for sums which made up £2000 paid on account of the Waitara meeting are said to be of a particularly spicery character.

The division on the no-confidence motion is expected to be taken on Wednesday evening.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

WELLINGTON, June 28.—At a meeting of members representing Goldfields interests, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the administration of Goldfields has, for some time past, received that attention at the hands of Ministers which the importance of the Goldfields' interest demands. —That the creation of a special Mines Department—intended to obviate the inattention to Goldfields interests which has been so often complained of in the past—is rendered entirely nugatory by the system now adopted of nominally attaching the Department to a Minister already overburdened with the care of other departments. —That this meeting respectfully desires to submit its opinions to the Premier, and requests him to give the matter his earliest consideration.

INTERCOLONIAL.

THE KELLY GANG WIPE OUT.

NED KELLY MORTALLY WOUNDED.

DAN KELLY AND HART CREMATED.

MELBOURNE, June 28.—The Kellys shot a man dead on Saturday at Sebastopol. They kept a number of police prisoners for twelve hours.

LATER.—Ned Kelly has been captured. The other members of the gang have taken possession of a public-house.

The man murdered by the Kellys on Saturday was named Sherrit. He was a selector and former associate of the Kellys. He was recently employed by the police, four of whom were secreted in his house, near the scene of the tragedy. Byrne, and the Kellys compelled a German acquaintance to call Sherrit outside, when Byrne instantaneously killed him out of revenge. The police then appeared and summoned the three outlaws to surrender, which they refused to do. Kelly fired a volley at the police, and attempted to burn down the house in which they (the police) were secreted. They remained outside the house till morning, and then disappeared. As soon as morning dawned the outlaws rode off towards Beechworth. In the morning the black trackers reported that the Kellys had been seen at Murchison, and it was rumored the pursuing party was engaged with the outlaws.

LATEST.—The police surrounded the Kellys at Jones' hotel at Glenrowan, 70 miles from the scene of the outrage at Sebastopol. Superintendent Hare was wounded on the arm. The gang had torn up the rails near Glenrowan ahead of the special train conveying a reinforcement of police, but they were unsuccessful in stopping the train. Ned Kelly was wounded. Two children have been shot in one of the encounters. There is intense excitement.

The following particulars of the capture of Ned Kelly are to hand: Twenty-five civilians had been bailed up by the Kellys when the police arrived. This was at 3 o'clock this morning. Firing at once commenced. Ned Kelly took to the bush shortly after, but returned at daylight and again entered into the fray with his mates. They fought hard, but Ned Kelly received a shot in the groin and was captured. The rest of the gang then made off. One of the black trackers received a graze on his head. Ned Kelly is lying at Glenrowan station mortally wounded. Jones' hotel, which is close to the station, is occupied by Dan Kelly, Hart, Byrne, and all the civilians at the station, who were bailed up. Byrne is dead, and all civilians have been released by the outlaws. Dan Kelly and Hart still occupy the hotel. Incessant firing is taking place between them and the police. The outlaws are covered with chain armour to protect them from shots. The Government has sent a mortar to Glenrowan to dislodge the outlaws. It is doubtful whether Ned Kelly will recover, as he is wounded mortally in three places. The breast-plates worn by the gang consist of ploughshares.

Sebastopol, the scene of Sherrit's murder, is in the Ovens district. Glenrowan, where the fighting is taking place, is midway between Benalla and Wangaratta.

Received at 1.30 a.m.—Owing to the outlaws still continuing resistance, the police fired the hotel, which was burned down. The charred remains of Hart and Dan Kelly were found, and the armoured bodies of Byrne and Clatterby recovered. Two children and the hotelkeeper are slightly wounded. The civilians were prisoners the whole of Sunday. Plate-layers were compelled by the gang to destroy the railway. Ned Kelly has been taken to Benalla.

LATEST.

There is little fresh regarding the Kellys. Ned has 13 wounds, 18 shots struck him on the armor plate. It is believed that Dan Kelly and Hart were burnt after death. It is uncertain whether they committed suicide.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 24.—The resolution favorable to Sunday traffic discussed in the House of Commons to-day was strongly opposed by Vernon Harcourt; the motion, however, was agreed to.

CONSOLS, 98.—New Zealand securities unchanged.

Berlin has sent a circular note to the Great Powers stating that the Conference only has a right to mediate for a settlement of the dispute between Albania and Montenegro and for the adjustment of the Turco-Greek boundary question, but has no right to decide what course Turkey should pursue in the settlement of these difficulties.

The match Australia v. Eighteen of Northampton is concluded. It resulted in another (the 10th) victory for the Australian's by eight wickets. The Eighteen in their second innings were all disposed of for 48 runs. Palmer took nine, and Spofforth seven wickets. The Australians then required 49 to win—these they made with the loss of two wickets.

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—

Peace negotiations were opened to-day between the authorities of the city and the insurgents with a view to a settlement of the difficulties which brought about the rebellion.

JUNO 27.—

The peace negotiations failed, and fighting has been resumed.

We are requested to intimate for the benefit of licensed victuallers that to-morrow is the limit of time for payment of the annual license fees.

The Defence Office intimate re the command of the vacant Invercargill Cadet Corps that they intend to appoint no more captains of cadets other than in connection with schools.

It is understood that, as no fresh evidence is forthcoming against Butler for the Cumberland-street murders, no action will be taken against him at the ensuing sittings of the Supreme Court.

Two stacks of oats and wheat belonging to John Hurley, of Chatton, about six miles from Gore Railway Station, were destroyed by fire last Friday night. They were valued at £215, and insured in the Union office for £135. Mr Hurley will be remembered as an old Cromwell resident.

The hotel accommodation of Cromwell has received an accession in the Globe, just erected by Mr D. Murley, at the junction of Melmore and Errol-streets. The house is a large and roomy one, and has been fitted up with every regard for the comfort and convenience of its patrons. The stabling accommodation, too, is of a superior kind. By the expense the proprietor has gone to it is evident he has full faith in the future of Cromwell, and it is to be hoped he will have no reason to regret his enterprise.

At a meeting of the Cromwell School Committee held on Saturday evening, out of a number of applicants for the position of teacher in room of Mr Mahoney, resigned, the appointment of Mr Arnold, late second master of the Albany-street school, Dunedin, was recommended. Mr Arnold will arrive in Cromwell during next week.—At an adjourned meeting of the committee last evening, it was resolved to leave the appointment of a mistress over till such time as the Education Board was in a position to place before the committee a list of qualified female teachers available for the position.

Our local baker, Mr Scott, the other day submitted to our inspection at his bakery a number of loaves and variety of tempting pastry, which he informed us was the first-fruits of wheat grown in the Clutha Valley. The growers were Messrs Grant and MacKellar, Mount Barker, and the grain was gristed at Mr Jones' Mill, Ophir. Mr Scott spoke in the highest terms of the flour, which he said worked up better than any he has had through his hands for some time. Whether or not the result was due to the wheat, the miller, or the baker, or all three-combined, certain it is that the "staff of life" exhibited by Mr Scott was light, white and sweet exceeding what we are generally accustomed to, and its appearance gave rise to the hope that at no distant date the Cromwell district may not be dependent on other localities for its supply of flour and kindred produce.

A correspondent at Alexandra forwards the following:—On Friday, 18th instant, a testimonial, consisting of a handsomely-framed address and a purse of sovereigns, was presented to Mr. M. J. M'Ginnis, the member for Earsleigh Riding in the County Council. The presentation was made in the Public Library, the chair being occupied by the Mayor, supported by Mr W. Theyers as vice-chairman. Mr J. Butler, who made the presentation, spoke of the services rendered by Mr M'Ginnis, and which had been appreciated by the residents, as was shown by the handsome testimonial which he had the pleasure of presenting to him. Mr M'Ginnis made an appropriate response, in the course of which he reviewed the action he had taken in the County Council, and said that all he could claim was that he had endeavored to do his duty to the best of his ability. He begged to return them his heartfelt thanks for the proof of their confidence which they had given him. The address was to the following effect:—Presented to M. J. M'Ginnis, Esq., in recognition of the zeal and ability displayed by him while member for the Earsleigh Riding in the Vincent County Council, and especially for his services in connection with procuring the erection of a bridge across the Molyneux at Alexandra. In the course of the evening a number of toasts were drunk, which enlivened the occasion.

St. Ives, the scene of Sherrit's murder, is in the Ovens district. Glenrowan, where the fighting is taking place, is midway between Benalla and Wangaratta. The terrible scenes in the break-up of the villainous Kelly gang as reported in our telegrams, read more like the sensational events of a stage tragedy than possibilities in real life. The murderous scoundrels comprising the gang during their career struck terror into the hearts of every community where they set their faces, and in making their exit from this world seem to have determined on doing so amid a scene of deadly violence such as before has never been witnessed on this side of the globe. The country will breathe freer now that the bloodthirsty wretches are beyond even the power of the hangman.

Young Scott, the pedestrian, accomplished the task of walking 113 miles (measured distance), within 24 hours, in the Dunedin Garrison Hall on Saturday.

The "Moorhouse Services Recognition Bill" has been thrown out by the Legislative Council, after a long discussion, by 17 votes to 9. Several members characterized the measure as an insult to Mr Moorhouse, and one speaker stated that Mr Moorhouse himself had said that the Bill proposed to give him a State pauper ticket.

At a meeting of the Education Board on Thursday, the application for a new school at Bannockburn was reported upon by the Finance Committee in the following terms:—"The School Committee in this district having applied for a new school, your Committee would recommend that consideration of the application be deferred until it is ascertained what amount will be placed at the disposal of the Board for school buildings."

The report of the commission of enquiry re the volunteer affair at Ashburton has been published. It states that the evidence is insufficient to convict anyone concerned; either of misconduct or theft. The whole affair, it affirms, has been exaggerated by the press and public. The officers commanding companies had recommended the dismissal of three Walkara men, who had, since resigned, also, two of the Port Chalmers Navals.

The usual monthly inspection of the Cromwell Volunteers took place on Wednesday evening last, when about 40 rank and file answered to the muster-roll. Lieut. Jolly was in command, and seconded by Sergt-Major Scully, put the company through a variety of exercises on the terrace—the night being clear moonlit, and the air keen enough to make the work exhilarating. The band, under Bandmaster Whetter, was in attendance in full force, and enlivened the night's proceedings with some fine selections of martial music.

The following has been addressed to us: Sir,—In looking over your issue of 22nd inst. I see you have been favored with a letter from your "occasional correspondent" at Bendigo. People living in the district and also those interested in it, no doubt do like to hear occasionally what is going on, which can only be had through your valuable paper, and which is expected to be of the first water. I consider it would be a decided improvement and give greater satisfaction to all concerned if your occasional correspondent, in future, would confine himself to facts.—I am, &c., A LOVER OF TRUTH.

At last week's meeting of the Lands Board, the following business connected with Vincent and Lake Counties was transacted:—Mr Robert Kidd's application for half deferred-payment section 8, block IX, Tarras district, was declined.—The District Land Officer, Arrow, transmitted application by Mr J. G. Aitken for protection to prospect for coal over four acres in the neighborhood of Cardrona Township. Forwarded to Government with recommendation to grant same.—The adjourned application of J. Holt, Clyde, for a coal mining lease of 20 acres in the Leaning Rock district, was brought up for reconsideration, on the motion of Mr Stout, instructed by C. T. Marie, who applied for a lease of eight acres of the land particularized in Holt's application. After discussion, it was resolved—That the mineral lease be granted to J. Holt as originally applied for.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM DUNEDIN DAILIES.)

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons Mr Labouchere introduced a motion to permit Mr Bradlaugh, who refused to take the oath, to make an affirmation instead. A long and animated discussion took place, which lasted two days. Mr Gladstone, the Premier, and several other prominent members of the Ministry supported the motion, which was, however, negative on a division being taken. The Conservative papers consider the result as a defeat of the present Government.

The cricket match between the Australians and Eighteen players of Birmingham, at Aston Park, was concluded to-day. The Home team concluded their innings. The Australians won the match in one innings, with nine runs to six.

On the House of Commons meeting this evening Mr Bradlaugh appeared at the bar of the House and claimed the right to take his seat for Northampton. He was requested by the Speaker to withdraw, but this he refused to do. He was then ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms.

June 24.—

The Australians commenced a match to-day against a strong team, consisting of Eighteen of Northampton.

June 24.—

In consequence of the retirement of Mr Tilden, the Democratic Convention have chosen General Hancock as their candidate in the Presidential election, and English as their candidate for Vice-president of America.

LONDON, June 25.—

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr Bradlaugh be released from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. The motion, after debate, was agreed to, and Mr Bradlaugh has been accordingly released.

The writ of error in the Tichborne case, by which it was proposed to set aside the verdict on the ground that it wrongfully ordered two cumulative sentences for the same offence, has been heard before the Court of Appeal. The Court has discharged the writ, and the Claimant therefore remains in prison.

June 25.—

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Mr Gladstone, Premier, in answer to a question, said the Government would reconsider the position in Mr Bradlaugh's case.

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—

A serious encounter has taken place between an armed force of civilians and a body of the Argentine provincial troops, who are in open rebellion, and who besieged the city. After heavy fighting the troops were completely routed by the civilians.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The ordinary meeting of the Cromwell Borough Council was held on Friday evening last, in the Town Hall. Present—The Mayor, Crs Murrell, Stuart, Olds, Pretsch and Goodger.

Messrs D. Mackellar and S. N. Brown, elected for Macandrew and Bridge Wards, subscribed the usual declaration and took their seats. The Mayor expressed his gratification at the infusion of new blood into the Council, and hoped it would conduce to wisdom and harmony in their deliberations.

Minutes of previous meeting were then read and confirmed.

There was no inward correspondence. The outward comprised reply to the Dunedin Corporation promising co-operation in urging continuance of subsidies; and to Mr E. Murrell, conveying resolution of the Council in the matter of his rent.

On motion by Cr Brown, seconded by Cr Pretsch, it was resolved not to submit the correspondence for approval or otherwise till a later stage of the proceedings.

A letter was read from Cr Behrens, tendering his resignation as Councillor for Kawarau Ward.—It was resolved that Mr Behrens be asked to reconsider his resignation.

The Town Clerk reported that about 70ft. of fluming on the Firewood Creek water-race was so far decayed as to require immediate renewal.

It was resolved that the works inspector visit the race, and, if deemed necessary by him, that new boxes be put in.

Again the question of non-collection of arrears was brought up, and a general discussion ensued, in the course of which Cr Brown remarked that it seemed worse than useless for the Council to make any order in the matter, as no action had been taken notwithstanding previous resolutions.

The Clerk was instructed to take imperative steps for the recovery of rates due.

The Mayor reported that the Government had expressed an opinion on the question as to whether the Cromwell town belt was under the control of the Borough or County Council to the effect that the Borough was the proper body to administer it. This fixed the liability for roadworks and culverts on the belt as chargeable to the Borough.

Cr Murrell adverted to the imperative necessity for at once fencing off a dangerous embankment abutting on Ballina-street, and a lengthy discussion arose as to the respective responsibilities in the matter of the Corporation and the lessees of the land, Messrs Grant and MacKellar. Eventually, it was

Proposed by Cr Brown, seconded by Cr Murrell, and carried—that the Clerk confer with the lessees re fencing off the embankment, with power to arrange for payment of one half the expense by each party; in case of no arrangement being come to that the Council put in force section 207 of the Municipal Act.

On a motion approving of the outward correspondence, Cr MacKellar demurred. He thought the time had arrived when the Council should take stock of its position, and every member be posted up in the financial affairs of the Borough. With a view to this he would propose—that this Council do now adjourn for a week, and that the Clerk then place on the table detailed statements of the assets and liabilities of the Borough and the amount of rates and rents due, with a list of the defaulters.

Seconded by Cr Brown, and carried.

ARROWTOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 28.

The Property Tax was to have been made the vehicle of expression of public feeling last week in Arrowtown, but that the meeting called for the purpose lapsed cannot be taken as a sign of indifference of those most directly affected by the tax. The reason for the miscarriage of the meeting must be sought in the fact that it was *de trop*, as the Legislature was already dealing with the measure, remodelling the most prominent objections.

We are promised an election excitement shortly, to fill the vacancy occurring in the County Council, by the resignation of Mr R. M'Cracken for Arrow Riding. Mr R. Pritchard has already announced himself as a candidate, Mr W. Jenkins and Mr S. Angelo are mentioned as probable to solicit the sweet voice of the electors, and some gentlemen of standing and influence are proposing to bring Mr H. Arndt to the trustings, should that gentleman allow himself to be nominated. It will of course be difficult to say who of this galaxy will be the successful wooer. However, the public appears to be of the opinion that the soap and candle interest is sufficiently represented in the Council to need augmentation, except an increase be necessary to vote each others accounts as they cannot very well do it themselves. Although ample time will be allowed the ratepayers their selection, it is as well to place all that is known of the coming election before them at once.

Mr J. A. Miller has had three fingers of his left hand blown about pretty considerable. In order to obtain some fulminate for a pyrotechnic display, proposed for the 4th of next month, he scraped out a dynamite cap, which, after about half the powder had been removed, exploded, and, besides demoralising his left hand as above described, blew a hole into his thigh about an inch and a-half deep. What the result might have been, had the full charge of the cap ex-

ploded, is of course difficult to say. As it is, the injuries are slight, necessitating, however, a few days retirement, during which Mr Miller will no doubt rejoice over the addition his knowledge of explosives has received, on which he used to discourse so learnedly in more than one provincial paper.

Work at the Macetown reefs is progressing in a good many claims, in fact four additional men have been put on by the Homeward Bound Co. Nor is there any stoppage in the continuance of work to be anticipated from the frost, and nothing but heavy snow falls interrupt progress, and then only temporarily.

The attention which has lately been bestowed by investors of capital on quartz-mining, may, with an equal amount of confidence, be turned upon alluvial mining. A correspondent in the local paper drew attention to the large extent of untried ground existing in the Cardrona Valley, nearly 20 miles of which are entirely untouched, and offers a splendid field for the prospector. That such a chance should be allowed to lay idle for the length of time it has done does certainly not speak well for mining enterprise in the district, and it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to work the ground in the spring.

The meeting called for the formation of a Mining Board was well attended on Saturday evening, and the proceedings and attendance at the meeting showed that the want of such a board was much felt. Mr H. J. Cope upon being voted to the chair explained the object of the meeting, and dealt pretty fully with the advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of a Mining Board. The following resolution proposed by Mr J. A. Miller and seconded by G. B. Douglas was carried unanimously—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to establish a Mining Board for Otago. A committee to correspond with the other goldfields districts, with a view to enlist their co-operation in the movement, was then formed, consisting of Messrs H. J. Cope, R. D. Owens, G. B. Douglas, L. H. Preston, and J. A. Miller. It was also suggested that each goldfield district be represented by two members, and that the Board meet in Dunedin. A vote of thanks to the chair closed the proceedings. Immediately after the close of the public meeting, the committee appointed met to arrange for the place and time of their first meeting and other preliminary matters.

CHRISTCHURCH GOSSIP.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Nothing remarkably novel has taken place here since I last wrote, save, perhaps, the inauguration of out-door relief in New Zealand in the shape of soup kitchens. Canterbury folks are not at all pleased at the innovation, which they protest was not in any way warranted by surrounding circumstances. There is some ground for dissatisfaction in the matter, as it is well known now that the women and children who applied for food at the old post-office buildings were for the most part wives and offspring of men who had deserted them and who were actually in receipt of good wages elsewhere.

The prevailing idea that the apparent distress arises from want of employment is an erroneous one. I have it on very good authority that out of 1,600 adults of the laboring class, who have arrived in Canterbury as immigrants during the last twelve months, but 47 made an appeal for work to Mr Marsh, the Emigration Agent, in response to a widely-circulated notice inviting all in want of occupation to apply to him. This reminds me of a story I heard told by the Rev. Mr Watson at a public meeting in this town.

The reverend gentleman said that he had been waited on by a laboring man, who represented himself as having a wife and child, and as being unable to find anything to do towards supporting them. Mr Watson took an interest in the man's story, told him to call back again, and in the meantime used his influence successfully in the proper quarters to have him put on the railway works at the Weka Pass. The man returned in due time, Mr Watson told him of the job, and added "you will get 28s weekly." With Government rations to supplement your wages you can live on the 28s and save £1 per week to send to your wife and child here." The British workman's countenance fell, self-denial was not part of his creed. He hesitated for some time and at last said: "They tell me it's very cold at the Weka Pass!" The parson was horrified. He upbraided the man severely; and the latter eventually slunk out, saying he would call again the following day and give his decision as to going. He never came back. Now, I believe that man to be only one of the many who prefer hanging round the dramshops of a large town with the cry of "unemployed" on their lips to earning moderate wages and bearing a certain amount of privation up-country. A visit at this time of year to some of your sturdy miners on the Carrick Range, or many another place that I could name, would give these "feather-bed" sons of toil an insight into what can be endured in the way of cold, and the industry with which labor can be prosecuted in spite of the disadvantages of wintry weather.

The Norfolk has gone on her way via Wellington and Auckland to Sydney. She will steam thence to Hong Kong. I boarded her at Lyttelton and was greatly pleased with all I saw. The saloon was splendidly furnished and of nobledimensions. Passengers to whom I spoke expressed themselves well satisfied with the treatment on board; but seemed scarcely pleased with the smallpox

scare which greeted them here and consigned them to quarantine for a day or two.

I observe that suggestions are being asked for by Government with a view to a modification of the existing bankruptcy laws. It is painful to observe by the papers here the daily record of declarations of insolvency filed. Four a day in this town is pretty much the average rate, and the only mode of accounting for such a rush of "Debtors" is that in Christchurch a man files if he is served with a summons in the R.M. Court, no matter how small the amount he be sued for.

There is a capital public library and reading-room in connection with Canterbury college here. The reading-room is absolutely free to all comers, and is very well patronised by the working classes. It contains all the leading Home periodicals and several of the New Zealand dailies and weeklies, amongst others your neighbor of Clyde. Why is not the CROMWELL ARGUS there? The library is open to everyone for the loan of books on payment of 2s 6d per quarter, and there is a fairly good standard selection to choose from.

Your Mayor, Mr Colclough, passed through here about ten days ago on his way to Wellington. I trust his mission may prove efficacious in the long run; but whilst "retrenchment" is the cry such luxuries as railways must, I am afraid, remain amongst the things hoped for.

Timaru has subsided into sullen silence over Mr Blackett's death-dealing report on the breakwater. There is little doubt in the minds of unbiased individuals that the work will never be feasible, and that the large amount already spent in laying the foundations, &c., has been so much money thrown away. Nevertheless, Timaru people won't recognize the fact that the concrete blocks shift with the sand, and their incredulity has shown itself pretty plainly by the conflagration of Mr Blackett in effigy, and noisy denunciations of his merits as a judge of breakwaters at all.

THE OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY.**THE COUNTIES DEPUTATION.**

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Dunedin *Evening Star* supplies the subjoined report of the interview between the Premier and Minister of Public Works and the representatives of Vincent and Maniototo Counties, delegated to urge the more speedy construction of the Otago Central Railway.

The members of the deputation present were Mr Pyke (M.H.R.), Mr Ewing (Chairman of the Maniototo County Council), and Mr Colclough (Mayor of Cromwell).

Mr Pyke said that the interior districts of Otago complained that the line was not being pushed on with the energy that their necessities and its importance to the Colony gave them a right to expect. He believed the Premier was one of the Committee of the Upper House that considered and approved of the proposal to construct the Otago Central Railway. That railway was the only one that had ever passed through the crucial test of a committee of both Houses. He would refresh the memory of the Premier by pointing out to him certain passages in the reports of the Committees showing how highly the construction of the line had been recommended. He believed that a considerable amount of last year's appropriation was yet unexpended, and he would ask the Government to at once proceed with the Linton section of the railway, which would bring it into the level country of the Strath Taieri plain. The country through which the railway had as yet passed was broken, and useless for purposes of settlement.

The Premier fully agreed with all that had been stated about the importance of the line; but all that had been said about it applied to others, and in the present state of the finances of the Colony he was afraid it would be impossible to do more than keep working at the line. The portion of the line decided upon had been to Taieri Lake, the length 65 miles, and the estimated cost about £500,000, and from the funds available it would take about five years to complete. He could assure the deputation that if they thought the work had been proceeding slowly it was not so in comparison with other lines. No other line in a similar position had, during the past year, a fourth of the money expended on it.

The Minister of Public Works said the Government were fully aware of the importance of the line, but where were the funds to come from? The Government had no funds for absolutely necessary works. He could assure the deputation that the Otago Central had fared well in comparison with other lines of railway the construction of which had been authorised. He read a statement showing that the payments made on contracts on the Otago Central had during the past year been about £70,000, and that the liabilities on these contracts were over £40,000. The unexpended balance of the £120,000 appropriated was only £19,000.

Mr Pyke said this line was on a different footing to others. A large amount of land, nearly 400,000 acres, had been reserved from sale to pay for the construction of this line, and the land was now locked up, useless for purposes of settlement. The Committee of the House that had recommended the construction of the line to the Government had stated the willingness of the Counties interested—Taieri, Maniototo, and Vincent—to undertake the construction of the line and hand it over to the Government when complete, and had recommended that, failing the Government undertaking the construction,

they should be placed in a position to do so, or that arrangements should be made for having the work carried out by a private company, such as the Committee had had evidence could be formed in Dunedin for the purpose.

The Premier said this certainly was in favor of the line. Other railways, they had been told, were to be paid for in this way; but no reserves were made, and the land was now sold. In the case of the land reserved for the construction of the Otago Central Railway, in the present depression to procure funds by selling would be to sacrifice it. They must proceed with the work as funds permitted.

Mr Ewing observed that the Committee of the House that had considered the matter of a railway into the interior of Otago had examined into the merits of a number of proposed routes; one of these, the Shag Valley, although following nearly the line of main road, and, consequently, conferring benefits and being remunerative as it progressed, had been rejected in favor of the Strath Taieri, now called Otago Central, which it was known would confer none till it reached Taieri Lake. The Government were therefore bound to get the line constructed to that point as soon as possible, as the whole expenditure, until Taieri Lake was reached, would be unreproductive. He would not ask the Government to sacrifice the lands by selling them now, but there was no need to wait the completion of the line. As it progressed the land it passed through would be raised in value, and could be sold to furnish funds for the remainder.

Mr Colclough remarked that the construction of the coast lines had conferred no benefit on the interior; in some cases quite the reverse, although the people there had to bear their share of the taxation rendered necessary. It was useless to open land unless communication with a market was established. He was afraid if the present state of things continued the interior would be depopulated; the people there would clear out to more favorable districts. The Premier asked if there was not a railway available as far as Palmerston.

Mr Ewing: I have had goods taken direct from Dunedin at a cheaper rate than if they came by rail to Palmerston.

Mr Pyke spoke of the vast area of Crown lands—over 2,500,000 acres—to be opened up by the railway, and the adaptability of a great portion of it for agricultural purposes.

The Premier, while admitting the truth of all that had been said, regretted that he could not promise more than that such provision should be made for the prosecution of the line, in common with others, as was possible in the existing state of the finances. It would, however, be pushed on more rapidly as soon as funds were available.

Mr Pyke called the attention of the Government to a most advantageous site for a village settlement at Poolburn Gorge on the line of the railway. The site has been recommended by the Chief Surveyor as in every way suitable. In the neighborhood was a rocky gorge, between two and three miles in length, through which the railway had to pass, and on this employment might from time to time be given. It would be well that work on this rocky cutting should be commenced long before the sections approaching it, as otherwise considerable delay might occur.

The Minister of Public Works asked if, supposing the Gorge cutting were made before necessary for the line, would it be of any use, say for road purposes?

Mr Pyke said it would be of every use; it would shorten the distance by road between Clyde and Dunedin by nearly twenty miles.

Mr Ewing being referred to doubted whether it would shorten it quite so much as that.

The Premier said, under the circumstances represented, he would promise to favorably consider the matter.

The deputation then withdrew.

LICENSING BENCH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

The Chairman and Messrs Preshaw, Willmott and Bennett sat. A general and night license was granted to G. W. Goodger, and a general license to D. Murley, both of Cromwell.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

(Before Major Keddell, Warden.) Perseverance Co. v. P. Edwards and others—Action for cancellation of certificate for a dam on Carrick Range. No appearance of defendant. Certificate cancelled, without costs.

N. M'Lellan v. P. Maher—Action to compel defendant to allow plaintiff half-share in a one-acre claim at Bannockburn which it was alleged should have been taken up in the joint names of the parties, but the certificate for which defendant got issued in his own name, contrary to an agreement between the parties. After taking the evidence of a number of witnesses, the Warden reserved judgment.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection to 30th September was granted J. Rows and others, Kawarau Gorge, and Griffiths and Grenfell, Bannockburn; A. Sutherland, Nevis, was granted protection for six months.

Extended Claims—J. Williams and others, Adam's Gully—granted.

Prospecting Claim—John Kane, Bendigo—Adjudged for further particulars.

Tail Race—John Williams and others, Adam's Gully—granted.

Branch Race—John Williams and others, Adam's Gully. Objected to by Chas. Green. Objection overruled and application granted.

Residence Areas—John Taylor, Bannockburn—granted. William Smith, Hawea River—adjourned.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

The last outward San Francisco mail steamer took away from this colony 23 converts to Mormonism.

One of the church congregations at Timaru has resolved to establish a teetotal and anti-smoking society.

Foul Play's weight for the Melbourne Cup is 7st 9lb. Camballo has been disqualified, owing to his nomination being informal.

The Melbourne Exhibition building is nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of exhibits at the end of the present month.

Latest Victorian news says that a statement has been made that four armed men were seen in the Wahgunyah district, supposed to be the Kellys.

The Dunedin City Council, at the present time, are in debt to the extent of £600,000, and they propose to borrow £400,000 more, and thus make their indebtedness £1,000,000.

Mr Rolleston has distinctly stated that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with the Education Act this session in the direction of a reimposition of school fees.

The Wellington Fire Brigade on disbanding recently had £500 to the credit of their sick and accident fund, and on division members received sums varying from a few pounds to £60 according to length of service.

It is worthy of note that the first passengers from Kingston to Gore by way of the Waimea Plains Railway line, were the members of the talented Carandini Company. They left Queenstown and arrived in Gore on the same day in ample time for their concert in the evening.

The Dunedin Supreme Court has been engaged in trying an action brought by J. Alves against the City Corporation wherein plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of £50,000 damages alleged to have been caused to the property known as the Fern Hill Company's coal mine by the construction of the Silver-stream Waterworks.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company are advertising special cheap trips to Australia to enable Englishmen to see the Melbourne Exhibition. A first-class return ticket may be had for 100 guineas, or a second class one for £75, the ticket to be available for the whole time the Exhibition is open.

A patient named Bishop, who recently died in the Yarra Bend Asylum, to which he was admitted 17 years ago, and who had always taken an interest in sporting matters, for five years in succession correctly gave the winner of the Melbourne Cup. The last two or three years he used to say he knew which horse would win, but he would not tell.

Occasionally the tone of the New Zealand Parliament is not particularly refined, but it has never come to the standard of New South or Victoria. In the latter Assembly the other day, during a discussion on the Payment of Members Bill, Mr Vale, alluding to Mr Jones, called him "a penniless braggart and trained beggar of billets, without which he would have to go into the Benevolent Asylum, or else run away to America, and leave his wife and family to the charity of the country." Mr Jones retorted on Mr Vale as being hired to defend rogues. Then Mr Mason's insult to ladies was referred to, and he retorted that he did not visit the back-slums of the city at early morning.

A youngster named Fred. Erb has defeated Captain Bogardus in a match for £50 and 50 per cent. gate money, recently decided in the States. The conditions were 100 pigeons each, 21 yards rise. When each had shot at 50 birds the scores stood:—Erb, 46; Bogardus, 43. When 100 shots each had been fired, Erb had killed 93 and Bogardus 83 birds. Smarting under his defeat, the captain has challenged the victor to shoot a match at St. Louis, 100 birds a side, 30 yards rise. Erb, who has defeated many of the best marksmen besides Bogardus, and is reputed to have sufficient nerve and quickness of sight to shoot any distance for any amount of money, will probably accept the offer. In the match with Bogardus the boy killed 13 birds before missing.

The Wellington Chronicle says:—"Had Victor Hugo taken a stroll to Island Bay yesterday, he would have had a subject for his pen eclipsing the interest even of the 'Toilers of the Sea.' Stranded high and dry was a monster, the very aspect of which was appalling, and kept everyone at a respectable distance. Were such horrible spectacles common visitants to our shores (and we believe that old ocean can boast of a good many of them), neither bathing, rowing, or any other aquatic sport would be possible. The creature in question measured 10ft from head to tail, and some of its tentacles extended to 25ft, none being less in dimensions than three yards. Its tail was so powerfully constructed that it would not be possible for any ordinary boat to live within a dozen yards of it. The sockets of its eyes were as large as tea saucers, and glared with a ferocity singularly awful."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

A NEW GOLDFIELD.

HOKITIKA, June 23.

A discovery of gold which may prove of great value to the Coast has been made on the ranges between the Paringa and Blue River, about 20 miles south of Paringa and the Haast Rivers. The new Paringa and Haast roads now being made will run within two miles of the locality in which the gold has been found, and the formed road will shortly be made past this place. It appears that two men, known as "Bob, the baker" and Kinnaird, have been spending some weeks in the locality prospecting—without tools, and obtaining supplies of food with difficulty, and as the result of about six weeks perseverance under the most adverse circumstances, they obtained 50oz of gold of a very heavy character.

They tried to get water on the range where they were at work, but were unable to do so, and in consequence devoted themselves to a search for the metal in the crevices of the rocks, with the result above stated. The gold is a magnificent sample, and has been shown, we believe, to Mr Moeler, the Chief Surveyor, on his recent visit South, and from which he returned a few days since. As soon as the road is through there is very little doubt that a large mining population will be settled in this much-neglected and almost unknown and unexplored country. Even now, with the obstacles to success mentioned above, it is clear that there are some miners steadily at work in the southern part of Westland, not one of whom need fear making 30s or 40s per week, even with the want of facilities under which they now labor.

THE GARDEN.**FRUIT GARDEN.**

Push forward the transplanting of fruit trees and bushes, as the earlier in the season it is done the prospect of success will be the more certain. As in the kitchen garden, see that the soil that you intend to plant in is not of a sodden and cold nature. Now that the branches are clear of their leaves, pruning may be proceeded with during mild weather, as it is not good to prune during severe frost as the wood is apt to split; all hardy fruit trees and bushes may be pruned with safety.

The mulching of newly planted and those trees which have been root-pruned should be proceeded with, as it is essential to the future success of the trees; it will keep the cold out while the heat and moisture will be kept in, thereby encouraging the newly-made rootlets. Nothing benefits trees better than have been overstrained by excessive bearing, or the cropping with vegetables between their rows, than a covering of from four to six inches thick of rich decomposed manure, or if well mixed with good loam and lime the mixture will be all but complete; it will produce none of the evil effects arising from dung being mixed with the earth in which the trees are planted, but will strengthen them without grossness. We may here state that this surface mulching should be the rule, not the exception; it will be found to be one of the best helps to the successful growing of fruit trees; in summer it will shade the roots from the fierce rays of the sun, which enables them to pursue their way without being checked by drought, while in winter the roots are nourished by the rains washing the nutriment out of the mulching down to them. While the staking of the trees is seasonable work for the month, young pyramids and other trained trees require a stout stake to withstand the high winds. Currents, gooseberries, and raspberries may be pruned at any time now, while it will be necessary to allow a few young shoots to remain as permanent bearing wood in the bushes, and a few of the oldest shoots cut out. The bushes are thus kept young and healthy; the centre should be kept open and branches free from old, decaying wood.

Cuttings of the above may now be put in; the cutting ought to be from 12 to 15 inches long, removing all the eyes excepting the four at the top. Strawberries may yet be top dressed; it is a good plan to apply fresh horse dung (straw and all) just as it comes from the stable. Its strength will be washed out for the benefit of the plants, and before next year's crop is ripe the straw litter will be washed white, forming a clean bed for the fruit to lie upon, at the same time keeping the fruit from being soiled by the rains.

Among the Mormons.

Salt Lake City is beautifully situated. As I stood at the foot of the hill from which Brigham surveyed the valley which lay at his feet, I did not at all wonder that he issued the prophecy that this was the spot which the Lord had chosen as the site of the New Jerusalem. The Valley of Salt Lake is about 50 miles by 30, and is bounded on one side by the Salt Lake, and environed by mountains ranging from five to ten thousand feet in height. The atmosphere is peculiarly dry and clear, and through the clear air the snow-clad hills stand up in sharp outline, and seem so near that it is hardly possible to realise their distance. It is a beautiful sight at all times, and one which no traveller should miss; but who can now conjecture how beautiful it must have looked to that weary band of pilgrims as, ragged and hungry at the end of six months of heart-breaking travel, their eyes rested upon the spot of which the prophets wrote, saying that "The house of the Lord should be built upon the top of the mountains."

"Wandering Star" in the *Daily Times*.

for years, and the rich soil being impregnated with salt, grew nothing but a low sage scrub. Some Mormons claim that the present fruitfulness of this valley is a miracle wrought in answer to prayer. This, however, is bumble. A less keen and practised eye than that of the great Mormon leader, could easily see that the land was a rich alluvial deposit, that the soil only wanted the salt washing out of it, and the snow which melted and ran down the surrounding mountains could be easily guided into channels through the valley. This is what was actually done, and those who accept the miraculous theory must have a "big swallow."

The present condition of this valley is a splendid testimony to Mormon industry. They began here 34 years ago, among these lone mountains, many hundreds of miles from the nearest civilisation, with no roads nor railway near, and surrounded by untamed Indians. They had been driven forth from their homes in Navoo, leaving farms, houses, and nearly all their worldly goods behind. It is said that when they arrived at Salt Lake the whole party could not muster £200 in cash. For some years after their beginning they had no cash currency, but lived by barter. A writer facetiously says, describing their then condition:—"A farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who avers his willingness to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of adobes, the adobes for an order on the merchant, payable in goods, and the goods and the order for a load of wood, and straightway the matron is shod. Seven watermelons paid for a ticket to the theatre. The tuition of a child cost 75 cabbages per quarter. Four squashes per day were a dressmaker's wages, and the annual subscription to the newspaper was two loads of pumpkins. A bottle of soothing syrup for the baby was purchased with a bushel of beans." One can well believe, on looking at Salt Lake City to-day, that in whatever respects the Mormons may or may not be consistent, they carry out the profession of industry which their chosen symbol—a beehive—represents.

The city is laid off at right angles, with wide, straight streets, planted on both sides with trees. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, of whom one fifth are Gentiles. Many of the stores and warehouses are very creditable buildings, and there are a good many really handsome residences in the suburbs. The Tabernacle is a wonderful building. When first seen it is disappointing, having a plain exterior, and looking too low for the area it covers. In shape it is like half an egg cut in two longitudinally, with the round side up, with low brick walls and shingled roof. The interior is more pleasing. At the principal end there are raised seats for the apostles, bishops and elders, and behind this an enormous organ, said to be the second largest in America. The seats on the floor rise towards the back, and there is a deep gallery all round. It is seated for 12,000 hearers, and is so arranged that in case of need doors swing outwardly on all sides of the building, and it can be cleared in three minutes. The acoustics of the Tabernacle are so perfect that, as I proved by experiment, standing at one end I could hear a pin drop at the other. The softest possible whisper can be heard in every part. There was too much echo once, but this has been cured by hanging festoons from the ceiling which also have a pretty effect. A handsome marble temple is being built on the same block, in a style of architecture which can only be called Mormon, and with walls nine feet thick. This is intended for the secret and mysterious rites of the Church, such as the sealing of wives, baptism for the dead, &c.

The city is divided into 21 wards, each ward consisting of a block of given size, and containing a school-house and a bishop. The school-house is for day and Sunday-school, for Sabbath evening preaching, and for dancing. The Mormons, unlike most other sects, believe most thoroughly both in the theatre and the dance, and open both by prayer. The duty of the bishop is to collect tithes, provide for the poor, get work for the unemployed, and keep a sharp eye generally upon the morals of his ward. Among other good Mormon institutions is one which enjoins them to fast on the first Thursday in each month, and to give the food thus saved to the poor. One of the duties of the bishop is to collect and distribute this as to him may seem best.

The righteous souls of the saints are sorely vexed by the inroads of the Gentiles. Many of these keep the best shops and live in the best houses in the city. They are attracted partly by the rich mines in the neighborhood and partly by openings for trade. Some of these are apostate Mormons, and are called "busters." They leave the Church for reasons which operate everywhere, but one special reason operates here—viz., tithing. The tithe is strictly enforced, and as saints become rich, and the tenth amounts to a considerable sum, they often resist, and then apostatise. One can hardly wonder at this, for the powers of the Church are irresponsible; they publish no balance-sheet; the sums they receive are enormous; and the well-known fact that Brigham Young died worth millions of dollars, which were invested in English securities, has no doubt tended to goad some of his devotees into rebellion.—"Wandering Star" in the *Daily Times*.

Judge Bathgate is a passenger to Melbourne in the s.s. *Garonne*, which is due there at the end of this month. He will resume his duties in Dunedin about the middle of July.

BARRATT & CO.,**HOUSE, LAND, ESTATE,****AND****GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,****VALUATORS, &c.,****LABOR EXCHANGE, 91, PRINCES-ST.,****DUNEDIN.****MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.****TO BE OPENED OCTOBER, 1880, AND CLOSED MARCH, 1881.**

The Local Committee (his Worship the Mayor and Borough Council) request the co-operation of the Public in their endeavors to have the natural resources of the Provincial District of Otago as fully represented as possible at the Exhibition at Melbourne.

Intending Exhibitors of Grain, Wool, Timber, Specimens of Minerals, Ores, &c., are requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

JAS. MARSHALL,

Town Clerk.

IRON PIPING! IRON PIPING!!**CANVAS AND WOODEN FLUMING SUPERSEDED!****GEORGE PRESCOTT,****S. T. BATHANS,****Begs to intimate to Proprietors and Mine****Managers that he is now Manufacturing****IRON PIPING****(SUITABLE FOR SLUICING AND OTHER PURPOSES)**

At a cost which will compare favorably with Dunedin prices, while his practical knowledge of Miners' requirements enables him to furnish a more suitable article than that imported.

Pipes made any length convenient for packing, and sent to any part of the country according to agreement.

G. P. would wish to draw the attention of Proprietors and Managers of Hydraulic-worked Mines to the utility and economy of the WATER DIRECTOR with the Ball and Socket Joint, which can be attached to the Iron Piping, thus altogether dispensing with canvas hose; and, with full pressure on, a child of ten years can move it any direction.

Note the Address—
GEORGE PRESCOTT,
ST. BATHANS.

SANDER AND SONS' EUCLYPTI EXTRACT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome.

Dr Cruikshank, health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, bronchitis, diphtheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, &c.; all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, disorder of the bowels, diarrhoea, &c.

Dr Mosler, professor at the University of Greifswalde, reports astonishing cures of diphtheritis, Asthma, and affections of the respiratory organs, by inhalations of the EUCLYPTI EXTRACT (Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, November 21st, 1879.)

Epitome of delaration made before M. Cohen, Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877:—The son of Mr Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr Macgilivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amputation.

The daughter of Mr Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs Boyd and Atkinson, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, earache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot, others of bad legs, wound on the with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the *Daily Times*, *Newcastle Morning Herald*, *Cooktown Courier*, *Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser*, and others.

The Extract is proved to be the most reliable medicine to check inflammation, which accounts for the cures referred to. It is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each bottle.

Sold only by H. Hotop, Cromwell.

CAUTION!

Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCLYPTI EXTRACT with the common Eucalyptus Oil a resinous preparation, used for mechanical purposes and in most cases injurious, by reason of the blistering and drawing tendencies pertaining to turpentineous substances; it is easily distinguished by its weak smell and leaving after use a sticky matter wholly foreign to a volatile Extract. Therefore ask for SANDER and Sons' EUCLYPTI EXTRACT in vials with our label and secured by a pink wrapper and green band bearing our signature and address.

SANDER & SONS,
Bridge-street Sandhurst,
Manufacturers.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS ! !**COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB,
AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP-DIPPING PURPOSES.**

This Dip has been in use upwards of 30 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, requires no boiling or hot water, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer and Winter Dip. It is especially recommended as a certain cure for Scab, and is thoroughly adapted to all the requirements of Colonial Sheep-owners.

Testimonial from JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., WANGANUI, New Zealand.

To Mr W. COOPER, M.R.C.V.S.
"Four years ago a merchant in Wanganui, New Zealand, had eight cases of your Sheep Dipping Powder, which he asked me to buy. Not having used it before, I hesitated to try it on a large scale, so I took a few packets, and dissolved them according to your directions, and filled my Dipping Bath, which is about 5 ft deep. I then selected some old Ewes for the experiment, caring but little whether I killed them or not. I made them jump into the bath, and those that did not go over the head in the liquid were pushed under by a man with a stick. I allowed them to remain in the dip about the time you prescribe, and then let them walk out, which, by the construction of our bath, board until dry, and were then turned out to grass, and not safety on a large scale, as I purchased the eight cases of Powder already referred to, and dipped my whole flock, numbering 10,000 sheep, in the same way, and did not lose one. I dipped for Lice, which had been very bad in my flock for years; and I have now got entirely clear of them through the use of your Powder. I still dip every year, as I think your preparation fosters the growth of Wool. I have not seen your Dip tried for Scab, but have been told by my neighbor that it is as good for Scab as it is for Lice."

"After the effectual cure of my flock, the demand for your Powder became great, and orders were sent to Melbourn and other places where it could be got, and the merchant before spoken of got shipments from England, as you must be quite aware."

"I have dipped over 50,000 sheep with it, and never lost but one, and that one was seen licking its tail just after it left the bath. I have no difficulty in dipping 1000 to 1200 in the day of eight hours with three men. I consider that with ordinary care your Dipping Powder is as safe on a large scale in the Colonies as it is with the small flocks in England. The chief point to mind is that the sheep are quite dry before they are turned out to grass."

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SCAB IN SHEEP, AND HOW TO CURE IT.**

May be had post free from any of the above-named Agents.

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Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,
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NURSERYMAN & SEEDSMAN,**

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

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COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTORY,
MONTE CHRISTO, CLYDE.

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Takes the present opportunity of informing the residents of the Northern Goldfields and the general public that his factory being replete with every convenience, he is now turning out an article not to be equalled. Mr Feraud has succeeded in producing

AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES, which are not only agreeable beverages, but also have excellent medicinal qualities. The following is Professor Black's report:

"University, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z.

"Laboratory.

"Class—Beverages.

"November 5, 1875.

"I have examined for Mr J. D. Feraud, of Monte Christo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result:—No. 827 is sherry colored, and No. 828 is a port wine red colored liquid; they are both perfectly transparent, showing the purity of the water and other substances employed in their manufacture.

"These two beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

"I have also examined the aromatic and other flavoring substances used by Mr Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

"I consider these wines, therefore, an agreeable and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted with three or four times their bulk of water, they will make a good cooling summer drink.

"JAMES G. BLACK,

"Provincial Analyst."

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Either in bulk or bottle

Orders from any part of the Province punctually attended to.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurity of the Blood.—Entebbed Existence.

This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overcomes the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstruction or congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, particularly to those of feeble constitutions.

*Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache
and Lowness of Spirits.*

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

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If there is one thing more than another for which these pills are famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, removing dangerous congestions, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

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Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action

should be taken. These renowned Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling a poison from the body.

Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion, should have immediate recourse to these Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
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Bowel Complaints	Piles
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Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Sorofa, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Doloroux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from what ever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

On the label is the address, 533, Oxford street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

*Beware of all Compounds styled
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
With a "New York" Label.*

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousands of young men. It inspires them with HOPE; for, in the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail. Alas! say many, this is correct—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his strength and to the man who has not been "passion's slave."

But to that youth, to that man—who has wasted his vigor who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions—to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What HOPE can he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and self-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power. He must possess a sound, vigorous, healthy mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive, the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time.

Do parents, medical men and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader, what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight; see them become emaciated old-young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life. Yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy future, and, by appropriate treatment, restore the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made the diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of Nervous affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that comment would be superfluous (by this means many thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though he has been practising this branch of his profession for 26 years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are required, these are forwarded in the same careful manner, without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

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CONSULTATION FEE BY LETTER, £1.

Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand:
Printed and published every Tuesday evening
by the Proprietor, STEPHEN N BROWN, at
the ARGUS Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

Supplement to The Cromwell Argus.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The following is a condensation of the above report. It commences: "It will not be supposed by anyone who is capable of forming an idea of the magnitude of the Civil Service of New Zealand, that your Commissioners have been able in a few weeks to procure all the information necessary to enable them to report on all the departments of that Service, far less to recommend any complete system of reorganisation or construction." The Commission then proceed to deal with the several departments in detail.

Railways.—"We first directed our attention to the railways of the South Island, the management of which since 1878 has been vested in a Commissioner. Throughout this large and important section there is an evident tendency to extravagance, and, to say the least, a disregard of the recognised precautions in the expenditure of public money. Men with no special ability or training have been appointed to highly-paid offices, and to perform duties which are either quite unnecessary or within the capacity of an ordinary clerk. The service is split into three distinct departments with such an absence of definition as to their respective duties and powers, that business is carried on in a constant spirit of antagonism between them." Referring to the fact that there are two distinct bodies of engineers employed on the railway works they say, "The result of our enquiries has everywhere been to convince us that much evil and no good results from the existence of the two separate authorities on all engineering questions." They recommend that the Railway Telegraph Department be abolished with the least possible delay. Amongst instances of gross mismanagement the following are given:—"At Dunedin we found an officer receiving £600 a-year, called a Locomotive Engineer, who informed us in his evidence that his business was to inspect the working engines, and discover that they required repairs, for which duty a distinct officer is employed. This engineer, who admits that he had had no practical experience of locomotives previous to his appointment, is paid £600 a-year to go into the locomotive shed, with an engine that has been found to require repair, and instruct the long-experienced locomotive foreman what to do with it." On the subject of the different kinds of engines they say, "The great variety of locomotive engines used on the lines (no less than 16 different kinds) gives rise to many inconveniences, and adds much to the difficulty and cost of repairs. In some parts of the colony we found heaps of unperfected stores going to destruction, and in others the same kind of stores being purchased from private merchants or manufactured at an excessive cost. We had evidence in one instance of 13 railway carriages having been left so exposed to the weather that it cost £1,477 to put them in a fit state for use before they had earned a shilling. The greatest waste of public money is probably going on in the railway workshops. On visiting the Invercargill workshop, we found the smiths employed in making 'points and crossings,' and the officer in charge assured us with much satisfaction that each set that was made was a saving of £5 to the colony, as he made them at a cost of £17 a set, while the price charged to the Public Works for the imported set was £22. We find that the South Island Commissioner has invested capital in a firm contracting with the department of which he is the head, and that his receipts from this capital depend on the success of that firm. It is impossible to estimate the amount of loss which the colony may have suffered from this obviously false position held by the working head of its principal railway, a position that should not be permitted under any circumstances. Loose, irregular, and suspicious transactions of the kind we have mentioned appear to be confined to the South Island. In neither Island could we find any evidence of able searching, economical supervision, or any vigilant protection of the public interests; while we found it easy to detect much that was irregular, wasteful, and extravagant in the management of our railways, especially in the South Island. The Commissioner of that Island has stated in his evidence that he has 'done all he could, and he sees no way of making the service more economical.' This can lead to no other conclusion than that someone else should take in hand a service of such vital importance to the prosperity of the Colony, and which we are quite sure is susceptible of a very large reduction on its present expenditure." The Commissioners recommend one permanent head, and the reduction of the salaries by 12½ per cent., which would effect a saving of £52,000.

Their comments on the Public Works departments are almost as sweeping. They say, "Here, as in most other departments of the New Zealand Government, highly paid men are too often employed at work requiring no uncommon ability, and engineers are found acting as accountants, inspectors, and clerks of works."

In dealing with the Crown Lands and Survey Departments, the Commissioners prove an enormous waste of public money. Their investigation into the Customs department is admitted to have been "superficial." They recommend a complete union of the Post and Telegraph departments.

Printing department.—"Our investigation of other departments has led us to the conviction that a great amount of useless work is thrown on this department, and an immense mass of documents printed that are of no public interest or utility."

Treasury and Audits.—"These depart-

ments it has been impossible in the limited time at our disposal to enquire into in such a way as to attempt to report on them at present. The Commissioners point out that in the department of Justice an exhaustive and painstaking investigation is demanded."

"Travelling allowances are given solely for the purpose of covering reasonable expenditure, and precautions should be taken to prevent persons from regarding this allowance as a source of indirect profit."

Under the head "General reforms," they say, "Speaking of those departments to which we have not particularly referred, and of the departments generally, the first step towards economy must be the abandonment of all ideas and traditions that now exist as to the Government being required to treat the employés on any different principles from those which should regulate a well conducted establishment of any large employer, and chiefly that men should be sought for the work required, and not places sought for the men who have been trained to expect them."

The report concludes, "It is only by very uncommon exertion and heroic sacrifices that the small number of tax-payers in New Zealand can hope to honestly meet their engagements and bear the excessive burdens which the last 10 years of borrowing and reckless spending have brought upon them."

THE NEW COLONISING SCHEME.

The Chandernagore very quickly obtained its clearance and put out to sea, when the news arrived in port of the manner in which the captain and the charterer's agent had treated the unfortunate colonists at Cape Breton. These miserable people, who were to be the pioneers of the Marquis De Ray's new kingdom in which no heresy and no radicalism was to enter, were landed in two places. At the island of Langlau 17 persons were put on shore with provisions for less than two months, and at Likilihi Bay the rest were left with a portion of the stores and without any medicines to ward off the fevers which are so fatal in the steamy islands of the tropics. It may be true that the Chandernagore lost her anchors and was unable to remain at New Ireland, but this only happened after there was ample time to have landed the cargo of the vessel, or at any rate that part of it likely to be of immediate use. Quarrels were the cause of the delay, and Commander De La Croix, because the colonists declined to have him as their leader, sailed away from them, leaving them totally unprovided against the worst dangers which afflict infant settlements. Disease and death quickly followed, and most fortunate it was that, 60 miles away, there was a Wesleyan missionary station, where the famous Rev. George Brown was located. This adventurous clergyman, hearing of the distress, entered his boat, and at all hazard proceeded to rescue the remnant of the colony, and, with the assistance of Captain Ferguson, a well-known South Sea trader, brought them to his home on the Duke of York Island. Here ends chapter the first of the Marquis De Ray's colonising expedition. What will happen to the thousand emigrants now on the water, Providence only knows. Fortunate they will be if nothing worse befalls them than to fall into the hospitable and charitable hands of the valorous Mr Brown.

—Town and Country.

DR. BEANEY IN THE LAW COURTS.

The action brought by Mr J. J. Bailliere, medical publisher, of Melbourne, against Dr Beaney, of diamond notoriety, for the recovery of £400, which, it was alleged, the doctor had agreed to pay Mr Bailliere, in consideration of services rendered, has terminated in a verdict for the latter. Some curious revelations were made in the course of the trial with respect to the business relations which had existed for several years between the plaintiff and the defendant. On the one side it was evident there was overweening vanity, and on the other something very little short of unscrupulous rapacity. The doctor was desirous of having his name kept well before the public, regardless of expense, and Mr Bailliere, according to his own statements, being a pastmaster in the art of puffing, found it at once a profitable and congenial task to assist him in blowing his trumpet. Dr Beaney is admitted to be a clever and is certainly a highly successful practitioner; but the opinion entertained of his capacity by the laymen has scarcely been endorsed by his brother medicos, many of whom, through the Press, have from time to time commented on him in the severest terms. Their strictures were, however, attributed to professional jealousy, and did not, at all events, diminish the number of Dr Beaney's patients. That these adverse criticisms, at least on the score of professional etiquette, were not altogether unfounded, recent revelations have made sufficiently clear. Dr Beaney's name appeared on the title-pages of various works published by Mr Bailliere, and which, though they failed to find bona fide purchasers, were extensively circulated, and no doubt satisfactorily fulfilled their purposes as capital advertising mediums. A lecture delivered by the doctor at the Melbourne Athenaeum a few years ago, in which his rivals were very cleverly satirised, attracted considerable attention, and served to still further increase his popularity, and another addressed to the medical students at the Melbourne Hospital, in his capacity as senior surgeon of that institution, was also a palpable hit. Both lectures, it now appears, were written by somebody else; indeed those best acquainted

with the lecturer have all along declared that such literary efforts were quite beyond him. The abilities of the late F. P. Hill were brought into requisition on those occasions, and duly drilled by that accomplished elocutionist, the doctor managed to acquit himself with credit, and speak the speech that was set down for him, "trippingly off the tongue." But his crowning triumph was achieved when he obtained a commission from the Victorian Government to examine and report on hospitals during his visit to Europe. Mr Bailliere declares that it was he who worked the oracle, on the distinct understanding that he was to receive £400 for his pains, but the doctor denies that his quondam "guide, philosopher, and friend" had any share in procuring the appointment in question. The result of the trial shows that if the jury did not entirely adopt this view of the case, they had apparently satisfied themselves that the enterprising publisher had been already very well compensated for ministering to Dr Beaney's passion for notoriety.

HOW KETTEN TURNED THE TABLES.

Henry Ketten, the pianist (recently arrived in Australia from San Francisco), not only left behind him the goodwill and hearty favor due this most accomplished artist and courteous gentleman, but as well the memory of so thorough and matchless a snub to one of those intolerable vulgarians who form, at least, the superstructure of 'Frisco society, that we could afford to ever hold him in grateful remembrance for the latter reason alone.

It appears that Mr K. was invited to a party at the house of one of our local Plutocrats, a large importing merchant, and attended the same with his wife, precisely as would any other expected guest.

To his surprise, however, he found the company sitting solemnly around as though in a concert hall, and himself at once pressed to "play something" by his host. The courteous Frenchman complied, and in response to repeated requests, continued to entertain the company for nearly two hours. When, at last, he was thoroughly fatigued, supper was announced, whereupon the host arose and said:

"You've got piano punching down fine, Ketten old fellow. Now, if you'll play these young folks a few quadrilles and polkas while the balance of us go down to hash, I'll send up Martha Louise to relieve you presently; or, if you like, you can have something sent up and eat it right here on the piano. I first kinder calculated to have engaged a couple of fiddlers, but the old lady said she thought you wouldn't mind. I'll make it all right when you go."

The astounded artist gazed at the speaker (who was well known to have been a barkeeper in the "good old days") for a few moments, utterly dumbfounded; then, controlling himself, he gravely turned his back and began playing dance music as requested. When the company had all assembled in the parlor, he raised his voice and said—

"Pray, let some whisky, lemons, and sugar be brought in." It was done.

"Now then," said Mr Ketten, fixing his eye on the host, "now, then, mix up some cocktails, my good fellow; every man to his trade."

There was an awful silence, and then the shoddyocrat, with a ghastly attempt to carry off the joke, prepared the drink and handed it to musician.

The latter drank the beverage critically. "You're losing practice, my good man; the fellow at the hotel bar does much better. There, you may keep the change," and tossing the almost asphyxiated millionaire a half dollar, he put his wife under his arm and walked out.

INTERESTING TO HUSBANDS.

Gentlemen afflicted with extravagant wives may derive some consolation from a perusal of the following decision given by the Court of Appeal in England:—Mrs Mellor, the wife of a man in a respectable position (manager of a railway hotel at Bradford), ordered some articles of dress of Messrs Debenham and Freebody upon credit, which were sent to her at her husband's residence in the usual course. There was no contention that the dresses were extravagant, or unsuited to Mrs Mellor's station, or overcharged, or objectionable in any way whatever. Indeed, Lord Justice Bramwell seems to have thought that the very vague word "necessaries" might have been fairly applied to them, and no question as to their price was so much as raised. Nevertheless, when the bill was sent in, the husband refused to pay for them, alleging quite truly and conscientiously, as it would appear, that he had strictly forbidden his wife to buy anything upon his credit, that she had disobeyed his commands, and that consequently he should not pay for the dresses. He adhered to this decision, and Messrs Debenham sued him for the money. The court, however, decided that the husband was not liable, and Messrs Debenham, whose business, with that of every other silk mercer, is attacked by the decision at the root, carried their plaint up to the Court of Appeal. There, however, three Judges—Lord Justice Bramwell, Lord Justice Bagshawe, and Lord Justice Thesiger—unanimously agreed, in two elaborately reasoned judgments, that the court below was right, and that if a husband prohibited his wife from pledging his credit, the prohibition ended his liability, even though it was privately given, and remained entirely unknown to the tradesmen concerned.

THE LATEST GUNS AND WARSHIPS.

All the most terrible and deadly weapons of war hitherto introduced appear to have been thrown into the shade by an improved Gatling gun which was exhibited on a recent date by Dr R. J. Gatling to a number of experts at the offices of Sir William Armstrong and Co., in George-street, Westminster. This fearful weapon is capable of firing 1,000 shots per minute, and killing a horse on a mile range. The gun has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces and easily carried about, can be applied to naval or military use, and the mechanism of it is simplicity itself. The revolving barrel has 10 compartments, into which, as they whirl round, metal cartridges drop from a tall oblong case fixed over the centre of the barrel. At each turn of the handle 10 shots are fired, and their dispersion is accomplished by a sliding apparatus. The size of shots in different calibre guns of this class ranges from musket balls to half-pounders. By the use of this implement three men can do the work of 300 riflemen. A quarter of a million dollars are said to have been spent on experiments necessary to perfect this gun, which is now regarded by military experts as a complete success.

Professor Leewenthal, a German, thinks that the coming warship will be made of indiarubber. His idea is to make the entire hull of rubber one foot in thickness, strengthened below the water-line by a light steel frame. The vessel will be driven by an ordinary steam engine, and will have no masts. At the bow will be a projecting spar to which torpedoes will be affixed, and the entire crew, including the helmsmen, will be on the lower deck out of the range of shot. When a cannon ball strikes the indiarubber ship it will pass directly through it and above the heads of the crew, and the hole made by it will instantly close. Paying no attention to such futile attacks, the india-rubber vessel will steam towards her adversary and explode her torpedo. The doomed vessel will instantly sink, while her elastic destroyer will be driven hundreds of yards backward by the recoil following the explosion. Such a vessel, says the inventor, would destroy all the navies of the world, and after her work was done she could be made as strong as ever with the aid of two or three bottles of cement.

TAKING CARE OF THE BABY.

"It seems to me," said Jones to his wife, who was walking around the room with the baby in her arms, "that women make a great deal of unnecessary fuss about putting a child to sleep. Now, I would chuck him into bed, and let him squall it out."

"It seems to me," said Mrs Jones, quietly, "that all men are born idiots."

Jones couldn't for the life of him see what that fact had to do with putting the baby to sleep, but he wisely held his peace.

The next evening Mrs Jones came into the sitting-room, where Jones was reading the market reports, and said:

"I am going down to mother's after that recipe for yeast. Baby is asleep; but if he should wake, I presume you could put him to sleep again; men are so handy with babies."

"All right! I'll put him to sleep again in less than no time; run along, my dear," said Jones, cheerfully.

Soon after his wife's departure, Jones heard a little premonitory grunt from the vicinity of the bedroom.

"Hello? what's that?" he exclaimed, as he assumed a listening attitude.

He soon found out, for the juvenile member of the Jones family set up a series of yells that would have done credit to a prima donna.

Jones dropped his paper, rushed into the bedroom, seized his offspring, and carried him, wrong end up, back into the sitting-room.

The suddenness of his attack, and the unusual position, so astonished his babyship, that he forgot to scream for a few seconds; but when Jones righted up, and offered him a pair of sleeve-buttons for playthings, Johnny shut his eyes, opened his mouth, and began again with renewed vigor and determination.

Jones abandoned the sleeve-buttons, and tried to "cuddle" the baby up after the maternal fashion, but baby sternly refused to "cuddle up;" and with a degree of energy for which Jones was wholly unprepared, and which evinced a total lack of respect for the "author of his being," Johnny grabbed the paternal whiskers with both hands and howled louder than ever.

Jones released himself, smoothed his cherished whiskers, deposited his heir on the sofa, retreated to a safe distance, rubbed his face carefully, smiled in a vague kind of a way, as if he didn't know exactly where the fun came in, and wondered "what the dickens Maria would do under similar circumstances."

Baby put his finger into his mouth, and looked as if he wondered what his paternal ancestor would do next.

"There, now," exclaimed Jones, immensely relieved, "he is papa's pitty little sonny, so he is."

"Sonny," promptly resented this by a long-drawn yell, that struck terror to the soul of his dismayed parent.

Jones was at his wit's end. He whistled to that baby; he sang; he made faces; he cut a series of antics that would have driven a ballet-dancer mad with envy; but all to no purpose. Baby had evidently taken a contract to furnish so much yell in a given time, and was bound to do the square thing.

When Mrs Jones returned, she found a demoralised-looking man wandering around the house, with a baby in one arm, while with his disengaged hand he wiped the perspiration from his manly brow with the tail end of the baby's night dress.

"It seems to me," remarked Mrs Jones as she took the baby, "that men make a deal of unnecessary fuss about putting a baby to sleep. Now, I—"

The front door closed with a bang—Jones was on his way down street to "see a man."